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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. BEAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1873. NO. 134.

FIRST EDITION.

The Last Rites.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. GEARY.

Great Crowds View the Body Lying in State.

The Procession to the Grave.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 13, 1873.

The funeral of Ex-Governor Geary took place to-day. If having been given out that the body would lie in state in the hall of the House of Representatives, at an early hour thousands thronged the Capitol grounds to witness the spectacle, forcibly reminding one of the sad scenes which accompanied the burial of President Lincoln, as the body of Geary was laid in exactly the same place in the hall of the House, and everything wore the trappings and the suits of woe. The casket in which the body lay in state is of walnut covered with cloth. Four rows of moulding run around all sides. It is richly mounted with a silver bar railing the whole length of the two sides, with Masonic emblems in support of this railing, and a large bar handle of silver at each end. The top of the lid contains a highly ornamented plate, on which is engraved:

JOHN W. GEARY.
Died February 8, 1873,
In 54th year of his age.

The inside of the casket is lined with finely stamped satin, handsomely cushioned. The coffin was handsomely decorated with floral offerings of many designs. Crosses, crowns, anchors, stars and bouquets of rare and choice flowers were arranged along the casket. The remains were attired in a plain black suit, and his face looks as calm and natural this morning as if he was in a sleep. It is thought now that if proper restoratives had been at hand when he first fainted his life would have been saved.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Senate and House to make arrangements for the funeral had gone to work early. A resolution had been passed, at their session on Tuesday, providing for all the expenses of the funeral, and Mr. Ballentine, of Allegheny, had moved and carried a resolution that a sum be paid and appropriately bound five thousand copies of the proceedings in reference to the death of the Governor. Every formality which would indicate respect was carefully gone through with.

At nine o'clock the Joint Committee, consisting of Governor Hartranft, Adjutant General Russell, Colonel Jordan, Speakers Anderson of the Senate and Elliott of the House, together with Senators Wallace of Clearfield, Weakly of Cumberland, and Graham of Allegheny, with Mitchell of Tioga, Judge Lawson of Clarion, Mahon of Franklin and Smith of Fayette, met in the Speaker's room. The minute guns which were being fired boomed through the Capitol buildings, and the hurrying of crowds through the long corridors with serious faces, forcibly reminded one of the troubled days of the war.

The following gentlemen acted as a guard of honor: Major General D. S. Elliott, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Axe, Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Alleman, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Egle, Major M. D. Deitrich, Major John T. Easmonger, Major J. V. Einstein, Major John L. George, Major Elias R. Light, Major W. C. Kapp, Captain Thomas Maloney, Captain R. V. Vaughn, Captain J. P. S. Gobin, Captain B. Hean, Captain A. Caldwell.

It is estimated that over ten thousand persons visited the body whilst it lay in state yesterday at the Capitol. The crowd was still greater this morning near his late residence on Walnut street.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

At ten o'clock, sharp, the body was taken to the Presbyterian church on Market street, which has been appropriately decorated.

The pall-bearers were Governor F. Hartranft, Hon. Geo. H. Anderson, Speaker of the Senate; Hon. Wm. Elliott, Speaker of the House; Senators Rutan and McSherry, and Representatives Latta, Darrah and E. Reed Meyer.

The members of the House and Senate left the Senate chamber arm in arm, preceded by Col's band from Philadelphia, and thus followed the remains to the church.

When the coffin was put in its place, and the friends all seated, Rev. Briggs sang the following beautiful dirge written by George H. Boker on the death of General Phil. Kearney:

Lay him low!
Close his eyes, his work is done!
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of morn or set of sun!
Lay him low!

Of man or love of woman!
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of morn or set of sun!

Lay him low! Lay him low!
In the clover or the snow.
What cares he cannot know,
Lay him low! Lay him low!
Leave him to God's watching eye.
Trust him to the hand that made him mortal.
Love weeps idly by.
God alone has power to aid him,
Trust him to the hand that made him mortal.
Love weeps idly by.

Lay him low! Lay him low!
Fold him in his country's pall,
Roll the drum and fire the volley;
What to him are all our wars!
What but death bemocked our folly.
Lay him low! Lay him low
In the clover or the snow!

A lesson was then read from Paul to the Corinthians, after which the hymn, "There is a land of pure delight," was sung.

An address was then delivered by Rev. T. [illegible] formerly of Pittsburgh. He [illegible] munity and State had lost in the [illegible] death of ex-Governor Geary a valuable citizen, who, in public and private life, commanded the confidence and respect of the public, and his eminent services in military and civil positions redounded to the benefit of the nation at large, and seemed to require this public recognition, especially at the hands of the citizens among whom he lived for many years, honored and beloved. "We are startled," he said, "with the suddenness of the departure; that he has passed from time to eternity; that death has snatched and borne him away to the realms of immortality. The deceased was a man of generous impulses. Those sympathies ran forth at all times in the interests of those who tread the humbler walks of life. He will name as patriots, statesmen and heroes those who have acted well the great [illegible] Why should we fail to speak [illegible] how of him whose work stands [illegible] our own presence." He continued in a similar strain.

[illegible] TO THE CEMETERY.

After the [illegible] monies were finished the procession was formed.

Troops of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under command of Major General [illegible] Thomas.

The association composed of members of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiments of Pennsylvania.

Volunteers and Knap's Battery,

under the command of

General Tyndale.

Soldiers of the war of 1812, of the Mexican war and of the late war.

Hearse containing body, under escort of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, Masonic Knights Templar.

Family and relatives of deceased.

Ex-Governors of Pennsylvania and families.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, heads of Departments and members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Judiciary and members of the bar.

The clergy.

Mayor and Councils of the city of Harrisburg.

Civil Associations.

Citizens.

Fire Department.

Owing to the snow the route was shortened, and the grave reached about one o'clock. The services here were conducted by Pilgrim Commandery No. 11 of Knights Templar. Eminent Commander S. H. Simeon, assisted by Eminent Sir Wm. Eagle, Grand Junior Warden; Eminent Sir John A. Smull, Grand Standard-bearer, and York Commandery. Governor was a member of the Pilgrims. The Lebanon Commandery, of Greensburg; the Cyrene Commandery, of Columbia, and the Cranton Commandery.

Among those present at the church were ex-Governor Bigler and family, John Bigler, Jr., and family, Heister Clymer and Judge Ranson. Surveyor General Beath and Governor Hartranft and wife accompanied Mrs. Geary. The Governor and Heister Clymer walked together. Judge Kirkpatrick and family were with Gen. Jordan's family.

CASUALTIES.

Light Men Drowned or Killed at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., September 13.—By the giving way of the temporary trestle across the James River bridge in course of construction over the James river between Richmond and Manchester to-day, seven workmen were precipitated into the water, and six of them either drowned or killed by being crushed against the timbers and iron which went down with them. Among the dead was John Hargrove, son, of Ohio. A short time before this accident no workmen, T. H. Hobson and Philip Hampton, were attempting to reach the bridge. The river is much swollen.

The "Commercial."

[From the Media (Pa.) America.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, under its new ownership and management, shows no lack of either vigor or ability; on the contrary, that was always a very good paper seems to have been freshened by the change. It is to be one of the finest dailies in the country, and as a political organ has leaped ahead of either the New York Times or Tribune. We congratulate the new management on a success which would be astonishing if was not so justly deserved.

Pittsburgh Female College.

This evening the young ladies of the Pittsburgh Female College will give a literary and musical entertainment in the College Chapel. Those who have been present on former occasions will not need any urging to attend. The performances will consist of essays, vocal and instrumental music and select readings. The doors will open at seven, and the performances commence precisely at seven and a half o'clock.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Night Session of Both Houses.

Private Calendar Taken Up in the House —Western Bills Passed—New Business in the Senate.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1873.

SENATE.

At the session this evening the following bills were read:

Mr. Rutan—An act to compel railroad companies to finish their roads; also, supplement to penal laws; also, to repeal the law relating to laying out a State road in Beaver county.

Mr. Graham—Act to incorporate the Central Market Company of Allegheny; act to incorporate the Iron City Mutual Insurance Company; to incorporate the Knox Farm Land Improvement Company; changing the time of holding the election in Tarentum; to annul the charter of the East Liberty and Penn Workhouse elective by the people.

Mr. Playford—Act relating to absentees; also to incorporate the Belle Vernon Printing Association.

Mr. Humphreys—Act for the inspection of steam boilers for Allegheny county.

Mr. Petriken offered a resolution for a committee of five to report a fish bill.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Act relating the Allegheny county sinking fund.

Act relating to Surveyor and Civil Engineer of Allegheny county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 7.30 o'clock this evening, pursuant to adjournment, and took up the private calendar. The following Western bills were passed:

An act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine from running at large in Pine Grove township, Warren county.

An act to authorize the School Directors of Emlenton, Venango county, to borrow money, issue bonds and levy a tax.

An act to legalize the assessment made by the School Directors of Manor township, Armstrong county, to pay costs in certain cases.

An act to legalize the action of the School Directors of Pleasantville, Venango county, to borrow money.

An act to repeal an act to regulate the election of School Directors in the sub-district in the city of Pittsburgh.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the Arnold Palmer Coal Company.

An act conferring additional powers to the Johnstown Savings bank.

An act to incorporate the Wylie Avenue Savings bank of Pittsburgh.

An act extending the charter of the Blair Iron and Coal Company.

An act to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at Rosston, Armstrong county.

Senate bill. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Bridge Company.

Senate bill. An act to incorporate the Venango Bridge Company at Oil City.

An act relating to road and bridge viewers in Cambria county.

An act to annul the marriage contract between Jackson Walter and Lucy A., his wife.

An act to annul the marriage contract between Edmund J. O'Neill and Margaret O'Neill, his wife.

An act to annul the marriage contract between Lillie S. Evans and Charles H. Evans.

An act to change the name of the borough of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford, to that of Everette.

An act to incorporate the Ellinboro Savings bank, in the county of Erie.

An act to legalize provisions heretofore made in mortgages of married women in the county of Washington.

Senate bill, an act to authorize the holding of special Courts in Fayette county.

An act to repeal "An act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in this Commonwealth," so far as relates to the county of Allegheny.

An act to cure certain mistakes or misnomers in Sheriff's deeds in the county of Washington.

Senate bill. An act for the relief of Wm. Kelly, a soldier of the war of 1812.

Supplement to an act granting a pension to Jacob Hurst.

An amending an act entitled "a supplement to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, and enlarging its boundaries."

An act to authorize the city of Titusville to issue bonds.

An act prescribing the mode and manner of electing the clerks of the city of Pittsburgh and defining their duties.

An act to authorize the borough of Millvale, in Allegheny county, to borrow money.

An act to change the name and streets in the borough of Millville, in Cambria county.

An act to incorporate the Ebensburg Mining and Manufacturing Company.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to extend their double track from Seventh avenue to the Union Depot.

An act to protect miners in the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth. Reconsidered and put on public calendar for next week.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the borough of New Wilmington, in Lawrence county.

A supplement to an act relating to livery stable keepers in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, extending the same to Butler county.

An act in relation to the collection of stock and mercantile licenses by the Treasurer of Allegheny City.

A supplement to an act authorizing the improvement of creeks and rivulets in the county of Cambria.

An act relating to the liens of mechanics, material men and laborers in the county of Butler.

An act to provide for the redemption of certain bonds issued by the Commissioners of Venango county.

An act to prevent cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine from running at large in Plaingrove township, Lawrence county.

Silver Production of Colorado.

CENTRAL CITY, COL., February 13.—Four large silver bricks, each weighing one hundred pounds, were brought to this city yesterday from Caribow mine; total coin value, $20,000. The result of four days' run on Caribow ore. This mine is now yielding at the rate of $1,000 per day, and is regarded second only to the Comstock lode, Nevada. The leavitt gold mine, of this city, reached $21,000 gold bullion last month. The Bonodil is the largest in Colorado.

The Louisiana Difficulties.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—At a meeting of the members of both Legislatures to-day the Representatives agreed to accept the proposition of the fusionists to organize a General Assembly composed of members returned by both boards, provided such a course is acceptable to the National administration. A committee was appointed to telegraph to the Washington authorities for information.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pullman postoffice cars of the Grand Trunk Railway train from Toronto, due at Prescott yesterday forenoon, ran off in consequence of a broken rail which upset and completely demolished a first-class car. The others sustained very little injury. Several passengers were injured, but none dangerously. Among them are J. Predham, of Chicago, a foot injured; W. J. Brudnell, of Toronto, his leg and arm injured. The all proceeded on their way after having their wounds dressed.

At Boston, yesterday, the jury in the case of Alley, charged with the murder of Ellis, returned a verdict of not guilty. Alley was immediately discharged.

At a meeting of the Chairmen of Trades and Occupations Centennial Anniversary Committees, at Philadelphia, yesterday, reports of the subscriptions to the stock was read, which showed large receipts. A letter was read from J. Edgar Thomson announcing that the Railroad Committee had raised at least $500,000. A great mass meeting will be held on Washington's birthday in aid of the cause.

The steamships Hammonia, from Hamburg, Nevada, Java and Queen, from Antwerp, and St. Laurent, from Brest, arrived at New York yesterday.

Bonds to the amount of $200,000 of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway were stolen from the office of the company at New York on Wednesday.

Six inches of snow fell at Philadelphia Wednesday night.

Eleven jurors were obtained in the Scannel homicide case, at New York, yesterday, after the fourth panel had been exhausted.

A great demonstration was made at Richmond, Va., yesterday, in honor of the safe arrival of a through train from Ohio river over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. A long procession, composed of the First Virginia regiment, Fire Department, various Commercial Associations, the City Councils and other city officials, and many private citizens, marched to the depot where the train was saluted by two batteries of artillery stationed on neighboring hills. All the church bells rang, while the steam whistles of the engines of the Fire Department kept up a continuous blowing. It is proposed to have a grander ovation in May.

At Cincinnati last night the Puttie Medical College, Homeopathic, celebrated its first commencement by graduating twelve members.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. S. Vallandigham, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal church, New Lisbon, O., died of consumption suddenly in Cincinnati yesterday morning. He was fifty-six years old. He leaves a widow and large family. He has been here three weeks on business, arranging agencies for the sale of the biography of his brother, the late Clement L. Vallandigham.

The Court yesterday in Cincinnati set aside the will of the late Rev. Samuel J. Browne, whereby nearly $200,000 was bequeathed to endow a college. The relatives agree to give $100,000 towards the endowment of the Cincinnati University. The ground of setting aside was the testator's unsoundness of mind.

At Columbus, Ohio, last night, Governor Noyes and wife gave a pleasant reception, which was largely attended by the members of the General Assembly, State officers and prominent citizens.

The officers of the Cleveland Society for Savings published a card yesterday stating that a clerk in their employ has embezzled funds to the amount of $30,000. The amount has been made up by his securities. The name of the guilty party is not mentioned.

A private dispatch from New York to New Orleans announces the loss of steamship Ariadne from New York for New Orleans off Hatteras; all hands saved. The steamer and valuable cargo of assorted goods a total loss.

SENATORS RISE TO EXPLAIN.

Another Investigation Commenced.

Harlan's Statement Concerning the $10,000 Contribution of Durant.

SENATOR WILSON AGAIN ON THE STAND.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day questioned Mr. Logan as to his transactions with Ames, but he insisted that he should first be told what testimony there was against him.

Senator Harlan appearing he was asked concerning the $10,000 contribution of Durant. Harlan had nothing to offer unless he was first asked to make a statement. The question was then raised whether Harlan should be sworn. It was decided in the affirmative, whereupon Harlan detailed the whole transaction. The following is his statement:

In the spring of 1865 Durant asked me if we needed any funds for the election in Iowa, and inquired if I felt any interest in the result. I replied that I did. He responded, "If you needs any help I desire to extend some." After that he (Durant) was reminded of the subject, either by myself or my friends, and the contribution came from him. I have a distinct remembrance of but one check, and that one came from Mr. Crane, confidential agent of Durant. It was made payable to my order and came to me in letter, and was by me indorsed. The other check I do not remember; it was probably made payable to me and indorsed by me. In the spring of 1865, after I came to the Senate, Alley asked me if the Union Pacific Railroad had made any advance of money for election purposes in Iowa. I told him I thought not. He said they were attempting to settle the accounts of Durant; that Durant and he had brought in a large bill, that part of it was for expenses incurred for election purposes, and named an election in New York, another in New Jersey, one in one of the New England States, and one in Iowa. I observed to him that so far as Iowa was concerned Durant had made an advance for the election there, but not out of the funds of the company. If he had made it out of the company's funds then I should feel it my duty to have the amount restored. I asked Alley who was the business man of the company, and he said Oakes Ames had more to do with it than any one else. I called on Ames, and told him I had said to Alley, saying if Durant had advanced funds of the company for election purposes I felt it my duty to restore it, and had with me my written obligation to do so. He answered that he did not believe Durant had advanced the money, but his statement was made up and was all right. Afterwards I met Ames and the subject was again alluded to. I made inquiry again whether he had learned anything about that, and he said he had not found anything on the books of the company showing it was paid. After that I saw, in the Dubuque *Herald*, the statement that it was averred by a distinguished ex-Senator that the Union Pacific Railroad had advanced $10,000 to secure the election of Harlan over Kirkwood, in 1867, and that the check was on file among the papers of the company. I clipped out the article and wrote a note to Durant calling his attention to the article to him, and asked him to state what the facts were. Did he make a statement similar to the testimony with his testimony. He said in that letter nothing had been advanced by the Union Pacific Railroad, and the books would show the truth of the statements, I think.

The witness here produced the following letter:

NEW YORK, December 19, 1871.

Dear Sir: I have your favor enclosing a newspaper paragraph, in which it is claimed that about the time of your re-election to the United States Senate the Union Pacific Railroad Company gave you a check for $10,000, and that said check or draft was in the possession of the railroad company and could be produced. I should regret very much to have your time to refute this, or that you would deem the charges of newspaper correspondents, on the eve of a political contest, of sufficient importance to be noticed at all. Should you think otherwise, why not call upon the company to deny it. At the time referred to I was Vice President and Acting Manager of the affairs of the company, and know that no moneys were paid you by them, and that they consequently can have no such draft or check in their possession. I presume it would give the present officers of the company pleasure to examine the checks and drafts which are now at the office of the company in Boston and report to me the facts. Trusting such charges will in no way affect your prospects for the future, I am yours, respectfully,

THOMAS C. DURANT.

To Hon. J. Harlan.

The witness resumed: I afterwards saw Durant and told him I had promised Ames I would restore any money to the company if it had been used to buy votes for me. Durant said he had no such funds, and no account was made of it to the company. Witness further testified that he was not a member of Congress when the money was given. He went out of the Senate on the 4th of March, 1865, and went into the Interior Department in May following. The two checks were not received together. He felt sure they were received in the summer or autumn of 1865, but could not remember the date of the first check. He felt sure it was signed by Crowe.

Question—Did you have it cashed in Iowa? Answer—I do not remember. I think not.

Question—What had been your relations with Durant prior to that time? Answer—I knew him a long time. He was interested in building railroads in my State, and I became acquainted with him about 1856. Witness did not know what election was aided in New Jersey. Alley said it was Democrat. That was added, also, that Ames was to elect Democrats, he (Alley) did not.

By Mr. Stockton—What do they do with money for election purposes in Iowa? Answer—I might illustrate that by going on to state what I know about money being expended by Democrats and Republicans both, at the last election.

Mr. Stockton—I do not ask the question as a party question, but as a member of the committee.

Mr. Harlan—I know it. It was not expended improperly. It was used for and bills, printing and paying expenses, &c. Durant said that witness was an old resident of the State and better than a new man in shaping legislation.

Mr. Morrill—Did the railroad company during your connection with the Secretaryship call upon you for action? Answer—I have to think to get up dates. Under the act of last session the Union Pacific Railroad they reported to the President, who sent out Commissioners to examine and accept it, whereupon the company became entitled to the grants and bonds.

Question—Was it the duty of the President to accept the road? Answer—The statute will show. I think it was the duty of the President to accept it.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES A RECESS.

The committee reassembled at 2 P. M., and Vice President elect Wilson was called. He said he had no desire to add to or take from his testimony before the Pollard committee. He was in the city when he was made with his wife's money he would have done it in the name of himself if he had had money. Did not wish to cover himself behind the fact that the money belonged to his wife. Ames stood second to no man in Massachusetts, and witness had the most unlimited confidence in him, and would have listened to his advice on any investment. Things have changed since, however. In the interval the other day he made one error in regard to interest, but to Ames, which he forgot to mention then. It was an item of $66 due Ames and paid him when the account was settled. The amount paid for stock was $2,000; dividend received, $1,000; amount returned to Ames when the account was settled $2,934—the $66 being interest due Ames. Witness was just as responsible for advising his wife to put her money in it as if it had been his own. When the investment was made he knew nothing against it. When he learned something was wrong he notified Ames he would have nothing to do with it and had the matter settled. If Ames knew anything against it. When he learned something was wrong he notified Ames he would have nothing to do with it and had the matter settled at a sacrifice to himself, or rather to his wife. Witness would not have made any money had he settled at par, and refused to take stock in a National bank in his own town the other day for that very reason. If there was any gift in connection with it witness desired to have it himself, and not say it was his wife's. He refused the gift of $5,000, and the blame, if any, was his.

SENATOR LOGAN'S CASE.

Senator Logan was recalled. He invited the most critical and searching examination, and was perfectly willing to answer all questions, only if any more charges were to be made he wanted to hear them before testifying.

The committee agreed with Mr. Logan, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Snow Storm in Utah.

SALT LAKE, February 12.—It has been snowing here all day, and is the heaviest storm this season. A dispatch from Alta, Little Cottonwood, says the snow fall of last night continues, and is twelve feet deep on the level. The roads are all blocked. At Evanston, on the Union Pacific Railroad, two and a half feet of snow and drifting badly, but monster plows are being constantly used to keep the track clear. The latest news to-night is that trains are all on time. The Utah Northern is again blockaded.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Petitions for Liquor Prohibition—Qualifications for Municipal Officers—The Suffrage Subject.

In the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday, petitions from workingmen in Luzerne were presented by Mr. Wright, asking for a prohibitory clause in the new Constitution relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Also, one by Mr. Darlington, having reference to the same subject, from citizens of West Chester.

Mr. White (Indiana) offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be instructed to confer with the Postoffice Department at Washington in reference to arranging for supplying the newspapers of this State with the journal and debates of this Convention at the same rates of postage charged on legislative documents, which was adopted.

By Mr. T. H. B. Patterson, of Allegheny, that no person shall be eligible to the offices of mayor, burgess, alderman or justice of the peace within this Commonwealth until he shall have passed an examination before a committee of three competent citizens appointed annually by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and received his certificate that he is legally competent to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, in the chair, on the first section of the report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia, resumed and finished his remarks in opposition to the section and in advocacy of his amendment to strike out the proviso requiring as a special qualification of naturalized citizens, a residence of one month in the election division before voting.

Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, would maintain the proposition in the section, believing that it was better that a few persons should suffer inconvenience rather than our liberties should be endangered by the corruptions which would result from the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Clark (Indiana)—We discriminate between our own citizens. Our children cannot vote until they are twenty-one, although born in this country, and citizens under the Constitution. Why then shall we not require that the naturalized citizen shall not reside within an election district one or two months previous to his casting his vote? There is no injustice in it, and it is but just to ourselves and sons as citizens of the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The vote on Mr. Dallas's amendment was then taken, and was defeated.

Mr. McAllister moved to amend by striking out the words "naturalized citizen" and inserting "person," which was agreed to.

Mr. J. W. F. White (Allegheny) offered the following as a substitute for the section, which was agreed to by a large majority:

That every person possessing the following qualifications shall be an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections, viz.:

1. A male person twenty-one years of age.

2. He shall have been a citizen of the United States one month.

3. He shall have resided in the State one year, or if he had previously been an elector of the State, removed therefrom and returned, six months immediately preceding the election.

4. He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding the election.

5. If twenty-two years of age or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which had been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election.

After some discussion on the right of pauners to vote, the committee rose and reported progress, with leave to sit again.

The steamer Oceanic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last night.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Credit Mobilier Summing Up.

Probable Nature of the Report.

Butler's Geneva Award Bill.

Patent Extensions Recommended.

Parliamentary Sharp Practice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1873.

Report of Credit Mobilier Investigation.

It is understood that the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee will report on Monday next, and that their report will be unanimous. It is now stated that the committee will recommend the expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks, and the censure of members implicated in Credit Mobilier transactions. The action of the committee has no effect upon Senators, as their jurisdiction extends only to members. They will, therefore, make no report about Colfax.

Notification of Election.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives will call upon the President and Vice President elect to-morrow morning, to officially notify them of their election to serve four years from the fourth of March next.

Geneva Award Bill.

Gen. Butler's bill on the distribution of the Genava award will be considered by the House to-morrow. Its passage is certain. W. M. Evarts is still here pressing the interests of the insurance companies.

Extension of Patents.

The Senate Committee has agreed to the extension of patents of J. W. Means and W. Moulton, Jr., for improvement in car seats; Thomas Marker, improvement in apparatus for generating acid gas; Anson Atwood, improvement in cast iron railroad car wheels, and E. P. Torrey and Wm. B. Tilton, improvement in door springs.

Parliamentary Sharp Practice.

In the House to-day the advocates of internal improvements suffered a repulse, through a bit of parliamentary sharp practice. After tabling Shellabarger's bill to appoint Commissioners of Commerce, Mr. Randall immediately moved to adjourn, and Mr. Wheeler, who was in the chair, ruled that the House had carried the motion carried, completely ignoring Mr. Young, of Georgia, and Mr. Platt, of Virginia, who were on their feet calling for a division. It is understood that this was done to head off the bills to build a ship canal through Georgia to connect the waters of the Mississippi and Atlantic ocean with the James River and Kanawha Canal. The action of Mr. Wheeler was in the interests of the opponents of these measures.

Massachusetts Senatorship.

Dispatches received here indicate a respite in the Senatorial contest in Massachusetts. The action of the State Senate will not be considered by the Assembly until the Judiciary Committee of that branch of the Legislature makes a report upon the law on the subject of the proper day for the election.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER—GEN. BUTLER AFFEARS UPON THE WITNESS STAND.

The Wilson Committee met this morning. Oakes Ames was recalled. General Slocum suggested that Governor Dix and Messrs. Barlow and Cisco be summoned. The Chairman remarked that he had been requested Cisco to be summoned. The committee requested Slocum and Swann to inquire and report at their earliest convenience what laws may exist on the subject to summoning the Governor of a State to appear before investigating committees.

Mr. Ames testified he had heard of a letter written by Dix demanding $50,000 from the company, prepared by Cisco. His solicitor stated that the company paid the money to get rid of the claim or for the purpose of settling the matter, but obtained his information from directors. Witness was the largest stockholder, and of course must have known of the payment. The stock on which Dix was not worth more than twenty per cent.; it was no use for it at the time.

Chairman—What do you know about any proposed payment of any sum of money to Carpenter in attempting to defeat the Union Pacific Road?

At this point Gen. B. F. Butler entered the room and was sworn. He said he had been written by John P. Randolph, of Cedar street, New York. He did not believe there was such a person in existence. He wished the committee to ask the Sergeant-at-Arms, to whom he had diligent search be had found such person, who appeared as accuser, and then submit to better and more forged communications and enter into this investigation. This question should be first decided.

Hoar stated that on Sunday morning he received by mail a letter purporting to come from John P. Randolph, in the absence of the Chairman, he thought, the better way to lay on the table, so as to summon the person who wrote the letter, in accordance with the Sergeant-at-Arms. Witness to search for Randolph. Mr. Hoar sought upon the company because if proved to be true, one of the facts which he had just stated, as the name of Butler and Carpenter were mentioned in the letter in dispatches, and Butler's testimony.

Mr. L. E. Barnes, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, was called on the request of General Butler, and testified to the result of his unsuccessful search for John P. Randolph in the city of New York.

Butler—I have received a letter which at once engaged by Alley as counsel for the Union Pacific Company in a matter of controversy. Ames was the man with his wife's money he would have done it in the name of himself if he had had money. Did not wish to cover himself behind the fact that the money belonged to his wife. Ames stood second to no man in Massachusetts, and witness had the most unlimited confidence in him, and would have listened to his advice on any investment. Things have changed since, however. In the interval the other day he made one error in regard to interest, but to Ames, which he forgot to mention then. It was an item of $66 due Ames and paid him when the account was settled. The amount paid for stock was $2,000; dividend received, $1,000; amount returned to Ames when the account was settled $2,934—the $66 being interest due Ames. Witness was just as responsible for advising his wife to put her money in it as if it had been his own. When the investment was made he knew nothing against it. When he learned something was wrong he notified Ames he would have nothing to do with it and had the matter settled at a sacrifice to himself, or rather to his wife. Witness would not have made any money had he settled at par, and refused to take stock in a National bank in his own town the other day for that very reason. If there was any gift in connection with it witness desired to have it himself, and not say it was his wife's. He refused the gift of $5,000, and the blame, if any, was his.

SENATOR LOGAN'S CASE.

Senator Logan was recalled. He invited the most critical and searching examination, and was perfectly willing to answer all questions, only if any more charges were to be made he wanted to hear them before testifying.

The committee agreed with Mr. Logan, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* If cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it is better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of this class we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

RAILWAY SMASH.

Collision of Trains on the Central Pacific.

Almost a Fearful Disaster.

CORINNE, February 13.—The following dispatch has been received from Elko, Nevada, dated to-day:

A collision occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad at 6 25 last night, thirteen miles east of here, between the East bound passenger train that left San Francisco on the morning of the 11th, and a West bound freight train, the particulars of which are as follows: The train was on time and proceeding slowly around the curve, when the engineer saw the freight train coming at a furious speed. When the engineers first saw each other the trains were not four hundred feet apart. The engineer of the passenger train reversed his engine, put on the air brakes and jumped down the embankment into the river, followed by the firemen, just in time to save themselves. The break nearly stopped the passenger train before the engines struck, preventing the cars telescoping. The engineer of the freight whistled down breaks, and reversed the engine, but was too late. Both engines struck, leaped into the air and fell on the side of the track a mass of ruins. The following is a list of the wounded (none were killed): C. Jack, fireman freight train, head badly bruised and back badly injured, thought fatally; John Barley, brakeman of freight train, head cut, face bruised, back injured; J. Porter, brakeman passenger train, face cut. Some of the passengers are slightly bruised but none seriously. The cause of the collision is attributed to the carelessness of the train dispatcher at Carlin, who, it is reported, gave the freight train orders to run on the passenger train's time without giving the passenger train orders to wait.

STATE NEWS.

The Petroleum Center *Record* of Tuesday says: Among the killed in the terrible railroad accident, near Scrubgrass, yesterday, is the name of William Casey, a well known sporting character. The report has it that Casey "died at his post" while nobly striving to save the life of a fellow being—the little newsboy. If such is the case and there appears to be little doubt, it takes off the curse of many of the evil deeds ascribed to him, and proves true the old verse:

"But whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die,
Is where he dies for man."

Mr. Casey has a wife and child residing in this place.

A young man named John W. Beatty was found dead in his bed in Erie on Monday afternoon. He had been missed since Saturday evening, and his friends becoming alarmed at his absence, the door of his room was forced, and a sickening stench escaped and a horrible sight presented itself. There on the bed, rolled up in the clothes, but with his head hanging over the edge of the bed, lying upon his breast and arm, was found the body of the long missing man, the face so discolored with blood as to be a dark purple, while upon the floor was a pool of thin bloody matter that oozed from his mouth and nostrils. The Coroner was summoned and impaneled a jury, but only an expert could judge of the cause of his death, and a post mortem examination was made. The body was more or less discolored over the entire surface, but nothing about the heart or lungs indicated the cause of death. Finally the skull was opened, and it was found that one of the blood vessels of the brain had burst, and the mystery was at an end. The jury, upon this evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Elijah Teeple died at his residence in Carroll township, Washington county, on the 9th inst., in his seventy-fourth year.

The Rev. Mr. Diguam succeeds the Rev. Mr. Lambing as pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Kittanning.

A man named Price was found dead last Saturday morning on the bluff back of Parker City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, which was fastened in the fly-wheel, and as he was alone at the well it will never be known at what time in the night the accident happened. He was jammed in such a manner that the machinery was stopped.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday has the following: A man forty-five or fifty years of age, a brass moulder, named Peter Miller, who resides on Third street, between Walnut and Cherry streets, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Curtze charged with the heinous offense of having criminally assaulted his step-daughter, twelve years of age. The offense is alleged to have been committed on January 1st, 1873. Miller was held in $1,000 bail, and committed the defendant to jail for trial.

The Brookville *Republican* of Wednesday says: Some excitement was occasioned on Monday by the preconcerted action of the hotel proprietors of our place in raising the price of accommodations to about double their usual rates. To offset

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

WE print, in another column, of this morning's COMMERCIAL, a lawyer's views on the libel laws of Pennsylvania, without, however, indorsing the opinions of the writer.

THE stove manufacturers of the United States closed their semi-annual meeting, in this city, yesterday. A report of the business transacted by them, which will be found of interest to the trade, is given elsewhere. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Niagara Falls, on the 18th of June, ensuing.

SOME of the State Legislatures are agitating the passage of a law prohibiting their members, and all State officers, from riding on complimentary railroad passes. The Legislature of the State of Maine, however, proposes not only to accept the passes, but to hold the railroad companies responsible in case of injury. The subject, therefore, seems to be viewed from more than one stand-point.

EVEN the most rabid radical will hardly find profit or much applause in expending bad humor or equally bad wit on the abdication of King AMADEUS. In his most difficult and trying position he has borne himself in a manner worthy of his lineage and of his high place, and in renouncing his throne he has proved by consistency the sincerity of the views, hopes and purposes to which he gave expression when he accepted the honor conferred upon him by his election. There is no evidence that either he or his friends for him sought for the Spanish crown. On the contrary, it was accepted with reluctance and in the hope of securing the peace and prosperity of a distracted country, an overwhelming majority of whose people were represented as heartily concurring in the election of a King for them made by the Cortes. This representation the young King, no doubt, soon saw reason to doubt, but resolved to do nothing rash and to make full and fair trial of the experiment, he has abdicated only on ascertaining the futility of the hopes which he had been led to entertain. The immediate cause of the step appears to have been the HIDALGO affair, the effect of which was easily foreseen by the King to be the alienation of the army. Republicanism steadily increasing among the people, and the Carlist insurrection daily extending, AMADEUS must have looked to the regular army as the chief support of his throne, and when the Ministry, sustained by the Cortes, set the wishes of the soldiers at defiance, as if to provoke their hostility, the King naturally felt that the time had come for him to consult his own safety, since by longer exposing himself to insults and peril no good results were to be gained.

CHURCH AND STATE.

It appears from a cable dispatch in our issue of yesterday, that the conflict between Church and State in Switzerland has reached what may be called a crisis. The Federal Council has formally denied the right of the Pope to dismember bishoprics in the Swiss republic, and it has also decided to expel Bishop MERMILLOD from Geneva. The reason of this act is, it seems, the resolution taken by Bishop M. to obey the Pope rather than the government in cases where a conflict of views and wishes arises between the two powers. The present Pontiff is peculiarly unfortunate in his relations with the secular powers in Europe. With incidental differences of detail this struggle between the Papal Church and the government in Switzerland does not differ substantially from the struggle in Germany. In both countries the source or beginning of the trouble is the extraordinary power asserted for the Holy See by the Jesuits and expressed in the decrees of the late Vatican Council. And the republicans of Switzerland are as little disposed as the monarchists of Berlin to concede claims which, if allowed, reduce civil government to the condition of a mere instrument of the sacerdotal will. It is, however, a mistake often made in this country to regard these high ecclesiastical notions as universally held by Catholics either in Switzerland or in Germany. In both those countries, as also in Italy and Spain, the adherents of the Papal Church are divided into those who accept the Jesuit view of Church power and those who entertain more moderate ideas. Perhaps the latter class are the less devout as well as the less orthodox, a point concerning which we presume not to dogmatize.

In a late debate on Church affairs in the Prussian House of Deputies, HERR JUNG, who represents a constituency for the most part Catholic, declared that the measures of the government denounced by some as anti-Catholic are hailed with joy by educated Catholics. And he accounted for the fact by their recognition of the deplorable results which are certain to flow from the present administration of the Catholic Church, if it be not restrained by secular authority. In connection with this statement HERR JUNG mentioned some surprising facts. He reminded his hearers, for instance, that the work of GURY on Moral Theology, used in all Catholic seminaries (in Germany?) is copied almost word for word from the JESUIT SANCHEZ, whose book LOUIS XIV. of France caused to be publicly burned on account of its indecency! The statement called forth no contradiction from the clerical party and, therefore, must be true; of course, upon less satisfactory evidence, no person decently charitable would believe anything so extraordinary of the clergy of any Christian sect, HERR JUNG further reminded his hearers of the strange way in which the Jesuit party contrive to enlist Providence on their side in their conflict with the powers that be. It seems that a leader of the party had issued a call upon the faithful for information about cases in which divine justice had overtaken sinners while here on earth, and among other instances of heavenly retribution which he was soon enabled to relate, was that of Minister Count EULENBURG, who shortly after deserting with a Free Mason movement, but injurious to Holy Church, had broken his leg by a fall down stairs. Among the legislators this statement produced a good deal of merriment, in which it should seem that even the clericals participated.

HERR JUNG further referred to the peculiar literature circulated among the people by the ultramontane party, to the amazing banking operations with which the party have been identified in Bavaria, Belgium and elsewhere, and to the abuses of the processions to holy places patronized by them—and we are given to understand that all these evils appear to educated German Catholics no necessary adjuncts of their church, but the outgrowth of a system left behind by the culture of the age and unworthy of encouragement. Hence their approbation of the resistance with which the German government has met the attempt to galvanize into life a system incompatible with refined civilization.

THE GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Few persons, at this late day, question the wisdom of consolidating with the city that large extent of territory now commonly designated "the rural districts." Those who, at the time consolidation was effected, objected on the ground that it was too soon to incorporate so large an area of territory, are now forced to admit that consolidation did not come an hour too soon. Indeed, an old and wealthy resident of the Twentieth ward, speaking on this subject yesterday, remarked that it would have been a great blessing if the East Liberty district had been annexed to the city twenty years ago. Had this been done, that now populous district would have been regularly and beautifully laid out in streets and avenues, instead of being cut up into irregular plots and plans, to suit the whims or tastes of the owners. The narrow, winding streets, laid out without regard to system, would have presented a very different appearance to-day, had consolidation been effected before the vacant lands were cut up and improved. The man would have been pronounced a dreamer, who, twenty years ago, would have predicted that Pittsburgh would, in so short a time, have grown so as to occupy the beautiful valley of farming lands. The progress of the past few years, however, has forced the most skeptical on the point to acknowledge that Pittsburgh is destined to become a great and populous city, and that consolidation was a wise and judicious step. It was a lack of faith in our destiny that led to the incorporation of so many small municipalities around Pittsburgh; and it was only when these suburbs grew large that the people waked up to the importance of consolidation. Our purpose at present, however, is not to justify the enlargement of our corporate limits—a measure so universally admitted to be beneficial as well as necessary—but to direct attention to the growth of the city in new buildings, as shown by the recent annual statement of Mr. R. M. REED, the Building Inspector.

The total number of new buildings erected in 1872 was seven hundred and sixty, and the aggregate cost was $1,964,925. Of these, only two hundred and twenty-nine were erected in the old city, or that part now represented by the first twelve wards, while five hundred and thirty-one were erected in the new districts, embracing the Thirteenth and Twenty-third wards, inclusive. The South Side wards, recently consolidated, are not embraced in the report.

The districts consolidated in 1867, included Lawrenceville, now the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards; Pitt township, now the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth wards; Collins township, now the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, and Peebles township, now the Twentieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. The following will show the building improvements in these several sub-divisions:

	New buildings.	Cost.
Lawrenceville district	319	$254,350
Pitt township district	105	258,175
Collins township district	184	164,500
Peebles township district	94	276,400
	531	$1,063,425
Old city district	229	911,500
Total	760	$1,964,925

These figures show that the territory now designated as "rural" was not admitted too soon. The opening and paving of streets, the establishing of grades, the laying of gas and water mains, and other improvements, have stimulated building in the new wards, until the number of houses annually built exceeds double that erected in the old city limits. Nor is this growth in dwellings and population the only advantage gained. It is a matter of no small importance to have this immense sum added to the wealth of the city, and consequently to the taxable aggregate under the head of real estate; but it is small compared to the increased valuation in the lands. There are no data upon which to estimate the accumulated wealth from this source. It is well known, however, that in many sections of the consolidated districts, real estate has increased tenfold in value since consolidation. It is in these new wards that the city will hereafter find its most rapid growth, for the plain reason that in the older portions the unimproved lands are becoming scarcer every year, and will be mainly purchased as sites for business houses and manufacturing establishments.

In view of these facts, it is impossible to estimate the probable growth of the new wards. The figures above given present a very gratifying estimate of the city's growth, both in wealth and population. Including Allegheny City and the South Side, the number of new buildings erected last year will exceed twelve hundred, representing an increased population of at least eight thousand, and an aggregate expenditure of about $3,000,000 for buildings. At this rate, the next census will show a ratio of increase which will compare favorably with that of any inland city in the country.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The closing testimony in the Credit Mobilier case is, to our minds, a complete vindication of SCHUYLER COLFAX from the charges which Mr. AMES brought, or seems to bring, against him; and many hearts will be made glad with the consciousness that the reproaches so freely heaped on his head are undeserved.

It will be remembered that Mr. AMES, in his original testimony, said that he drew a check in favor of "S. C." or bearer for $1,200, as payment in part of dividends on Credit Mobilier stock bought by COLFAX; and without saying, positively and directly, that this money was paid to COLFAX, he merely testified that the check was deposited with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, leaving it to be inferred that COLFAX drew it; and then brought in Mr. COLFAX's bank account to show that, two days after this check was drawn, COLFAX deposited $1,200 in bank notes. The coincidence was remarkable, and, to suspicious minds, conclusive; and Mr. AMES was content to leave the matter in this suspicious but unsettled state.

Mr. COLFAX denies, positively, the receipt of this $1,200; the Sergeant-at-Arms knew that the check was paid, but did not know to whom; and so the public was left to decide between the suspicion begotten of the coincidence we have referred to, and the denial of Mr. COLFAX. Those who believe that every public man is corrupt, naturally sided with AMES in regarding Mr. COLFAX as guilty of perjury; whilst those who have still some faith left in human nature, as naturally believed that the coincidence was only apparent, and that Mr. COLFAX would not commit perjury in self-vindication.

The testimony taken on the last day of this prolonged investigation shows that Mr. AMES has nothing new to corroborate his intimation that this $1,200 was paid to COLFAX. His memorandum-book does not confirm it; he has no receipt for the money as he had from Senator PATTERSON and others, and he has nothing to base his suspicion on except that the check was made payable to "S. C." or bearer. On the contrary, here comes Mr. DILLON, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, who is firm in the conviction that he paid this $1,200, not to COLFAX, but to AMES himself; that he paid him therefore two $500 and two $100 notes; and that AMES, on being confronted with DILLON, admitted that this was probably the case. So far, Mr. AMES fails to make out his case, and Mr. COLFAX might be declared innocent, if there were no further evidence.

But there is other and better evidence. Two witnesses, unimpeached and unimpeachable, show that on June 16, 1868, six days before Mr. COLFAX deposited the $1,200, the sum of $300 was paid him by his step-father, as borrowed money, and $1,000 was sent him about the same time by a Mr. NESBITT, a personal friend to aid him in the expenses of his canvass as a candidate for Vice President. The evidence of this is clear and conclusive, and accounts for the $1,200 independently of DAKES AMES. It is clear to our mind that the $1,200 deposited by COLFAX on June 22, 1868, was obtained from other and independent sources, and not from AMES; and that the coincidence between AMES's check payable to "S. C." or bearer, for $1,200, drawn June 20, 1868, and the deposit of $1,200 made by COLFAX, on June 22, 1868, is only in seeming, and has no real connection. COLFAX has shown unmistakably that he got $1,200 from other sources, and the Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms has shown that he paid the $1,200 check not to COLFAX but to AMES in person.

And so that scandal dissipates. The only question at issue was one of veracity between AMES and COLFAX. AMES alleged that he paid the $1,200 to COLFAX, and COLFAX denied it. There was no question of the fact that COLFAX had originally agreed to take some Credit Mobilier stock, and had paid $600 on account, but AMES alleged that he paid $1,200 to him on account of dividends, while COLFAX not only denied the receipt of this sum but insisted that he refused the stock, and had received nothing on dividends. It was a simple question of veracity between the two, and it has been settled, happily, in favor of COLFAX.

Those Republican newspapers which have gloated over the suspicion cast by AMES on the Vice President, and have moralized over his alleged downfall, must feel very mean in view of this complete and thorough vindication. It is another illustration of the fact that it is best not to condemn public men on half testimony. Mr. COLFAX was entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and they refused it. Now, he is acquitted and they are convicted of condemning a man unheard and on one-sided testimony.

And those Democratic newspapers which improved the occasion to moralize over the fall of a Christian statesman and advocate of temperance, would have done well to have waited until they were sure they were right before going ahead. There was such a manifest willingness to gloat over his fall because he was a Christian statesman, and to turn the event into a reproach upon the religion of his Divine Master, that we fancy they are sorrier for their failure to prove his supposed guilt, than they can possibly be glad for the escape of the Christian religion from such a reproach. It did their souls good to believe that a Christian statesman had fallen from his high estate, and their chagrin at his vindication must be correspondingly great.

For our part, we are glad, not only on Mr. COLFAX's account, but on account of the religion which was sneered at through him, that he has made his record clean and clear. Millions of men had shown their faith in that man, and he has proved unworthy of it. The whole result is a warning against hasty judgments based on partial evidence. Now that the entire case has been heard, it is plainly seen how easy it is to condemn, unheard, and how hard it is be just, even where the evidence is complete and overwhelming.

THE New York *Express* says: There will probably be a lengthy litigation about the reward of $6,000 put upon the head of the murderer Ruloff, executed about a year ago. It will be remembered that the criminal was found at his residence, in Third avenue, by Captain Hedden and Detective Reilly, and brought to Binghamton. At the examination before the Coroner he was, however, discharged, and left town. Within an hour afterwards he was rearrested by two Deputy Sheriffs near this town, and brought back. All parties claim the share of the reward, which, to judge from the above, that the first arrest and conviction were not due to the exertions of the New York officers, appears to be an unreasonable demand. It appears to be an unreasonable demand. It appears to be an unreasonable demand. It

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 13, 1873.

"Increased quiet," to use one of Mr. Dickens's expressions, appears to be the prevailing feature of our local money markets, and events of marked interest are so few as to offer but few salient points for the pen of the financial writer to enlarge upon.

We may quote our money market as easy, in the general aspect, with almost all of the legitimate loans taken at from ten to twelve per cent., and additional capital seeking satisfactory investments.

In this connection we may note the extreme backwardness with which our local money lenders and investors regard the large volume of bonded obligations, which have become such favorite classes of investment with Eastern capitalists, and to a considerable extent with those of the cities West of us. We speak of the bonds of various Western cities and counties, where capital commands legitimate and fair salient points for the pen of the financial writer to enlarge upon.

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In New York the bears still appear to have a little the best of the fight and an artificial stringency has been created to aid them in their operations. Some of the favorite stocks have to-day shown evidences of elasticity and sold at better prices than yesterday. Pacific Mail has stood the pressure better than the rest of the list. A clique is reported as having the stock in charge, with intentions of keeping the price above seventy-five. It is a tickish investment, however, and opinions as to its future are divided.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, c		
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, c	
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
February 13, 1873.					
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Central	93	93	93	93	93
Western Union Tel					
Pacific Mail	75	75	75	75	75
Adams Express					
Wells, Fargo Express					
United States Express					
Quicksilver					
Quicksilver Preferred					
Mariposa					
Mariposa Preferred					
Canton					
Cumberland Coal					
New York Central	93	93	93	93	93
Erie	23	23	23	23	23
Erie Preferred					
Hudson River					
Reading					
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh					
Chicago and Rock Island					
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne					
Western Union Tel					
Ohio and Mississippi					
Ohio and Mississippi Preferred					
New Jersey Central					
Rock Island					
North Western					
North Western Preferred					
Fort Wayne					
Virginia 6s					
Missouri 6s					
Canton Co					
Cumberland Preferred					

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Head.	Hogs. No.	Head.	Sheep, Horses and Mules. No.	Head.
Thursday, Feb. 6	2,781	7,100	4,800	163	24	
Friday, Feb. 7	561	1,900	1,000	150	24	
Saturday, Feb. 8		1,700				
Monday, Feb. 10	1,700	1,700	1,100	97	31	
Tuesday, Feb. 11	1,400	1,400	1,000	60	24	
Wednesday, Feb. 12	1,400	1,400	1,000	60	24	
Total	6,000	15,200	10,000	562	273	
Last week	4,775	14,400	9,651	136		

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Head.	Hogs. No.	Head.	Sheep, Horses and Mules. No.	No.
Thursday, Feb. 6	1,000	2,500	2,000	210		
Friday, Feb. 7	200	2,000	600	155	67	
Saturday, Feb. 8	200	2,000	600	155	67	
Monday, Feb. 10	1,000	2,000	1,000	125	60	
Tuesday, Feb. 11	1,000	2,000	1,000	125	60	
Wednesday, Feb. 12	1,000	2,000	1,000	125	60	
Total	4,400	10,500	12,200	940	313	
Last week	4,840	10,700	12,200	940	313	

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week are a little heavy, or in other words, there is more than an ordinary run. What makes the run seemingly more heavy is that fact that up till this time but few cattle have been shipped out, and receipts are accumulating here. At the close of our last weekly report we stated that the market was exceedingly bad, and from appearance would close at the end of the week end worse. Such turned out to be the case. On Friday the returns from New York were unfavorable for trade, and buyers left the yards declining to purchase any more. The feeling on Friday afternoon and Saturday was bad, and those who considered stock shipped out on first hands, while the following droves were taken to Allegheny for retail. Hazelwood & Blackstock, 2 cars; Sadler, Havens & Co., 6 do, Neely 2 cars; S. Lowenstein, 1 car. This week the attendance of buyers is fair, but they are all cleaned to be bearish. The quality of cattle on sale is generally common, and with more of this kind than there is demand, and the markets East all bad for lower grades of stock, it can at once be seen that a fair trade here is impossible. Dealers all agree that the market is even worse than last week; some of them place it at 1c and some 1½c, but all admit a decline. On good to prime cattle the feeling is not so bad. If corn or prices are not quite so high, but there is a more ready sale for this grade of cattle. They are not coming in droves large enough to glut the market, and while this state of affairs continues they will sell more readily than common, and for better prices relatively. Till noon Wednesday very few cattle had been sold. Buyers all complained of being money last week, notwithstanding they purchased their cattle very cheap, at least for about the same figures as they cost in the country. The outlook for the balance of the week is bad. To day buyers who intend purchasing will do so in order to get shipped out on time, and from the look of things we think sellers will have to give a further concession if they want to close out their stock. Following are the rates current:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6c extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week, to this time have been light. The market on Monday, under the influence of light receipts and favorable advices, advanced slightly, and trade continued throughout the day active and closed firm. On Tuesday the run was light, particularly of the better grades of hogs, and prices for prime to extra Philadelphia advanced about 10c per hundred over Monday's rates. The supply of good hogs is not equal to the demand, while there is a run of Yorkers sufficient to meet the wants of buyers. To day the buyers of York hogs were rather holding off, taking but little stock on account of a heavy run of hogs from Buffalo, sixty cars leaving that point on Monday for New York. The heavy run caused buyers here to be cautious, and as above noted the market yesterday ruled dull and slow, without any decline in prices. The prospect at this writing is that the heavy snow will prevent the driving of hogs for shipment, and it would not surprise us to see the prices advanced before the close of the week. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $5 50; prime do $5 90 to $5 95; prime Yorkers $4 80 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week but fair, though it is greater than the demand. Philadelphia men are the only parties purchasing, buyers for New York this week being out of the field. With no opposition the buyers for Philadelphia are taking droves only and are not disposed to advance the rates any. The bulk of the offerings are common, and while good sheep are selling better, still the trade is far from satisfactory, and dealers generally report a drug. At this writing the feeling is not good, and it looks as if some stock will have to be shipped East on first hands. Following are the rates current:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 50; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 90 to $6 10; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25.

Horses and Mules.

The receipts and shipments of horses and mules during the past week have been the heaviest for a long time. Most of the horses are going through to New York and Philadelphia for actual car purposes. There are very few horses selling at this point; but, judging by the quantity of stock passing through, there must be a good demand for horses East.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
4	5,200	$5 50	1	1,310	$3 50
4	5,200	$5 50	1	1,310	3 50
4	4,400	4 25	7	6,660	5 00
4	4,400	4 25	7	6,660	5 00
4	4,360	4 25	1	1,080	4 50
4	4,360	4 25	1	1,080	4 50
4	3,800	3 50

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

National Assembly Organized.

Republican Fever in Portugal.

National Assembly of Spain Organized.

MADRID, February 13.—The two Houses of the Cortes convened to-day in joint session as the National Assembly of Spain and proceeded to effect a permanent organization. Senor E. Benot, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Assembly, in place of Senor Figueros, Chairman *pro tem.*, receiving 222 votes. Senor Martos, on taking the chair, delivered a patriotic speech, which was loudly cheered from all parts of the House. All the civil and military authorities of the provinces, as far as heard from, have given in adhesion to the new regime. The city and country, with the exception of two districts where the Carlist bands are at present, continue perfectly tranquil. Amadeus and family, the ex-monarch of his family met with the most respectful consideration at the railway stations on their way to the Portuguese frontier.

LONDON, February 13.—A special from Paris says it is reported in that city this morning that the troops of the regular army in Spain are divided in their choice of the form of government. The cavalry, it is said, have pronounced in favor of a monarchy, with Prince Asturias, son of ex-Queen Isabella, as King, while the infantry are in favor of a Republic.

MADRID, February 13, via LONDON, February 14.—The Republican Deputies in the Cortes generally expect their friends to maintain order in the streets. Troops are stationed in the Cortes building.

Ex-Royal Family Expected at Lisbon.

LISBON, February 13.—The Portugese Minister of Public Works, and prominent railway officials of the Spanish Minister, in accordance with the orders of his government has gone to Badajos to meet Amadeus' family and escort them to Lisbon. The palace has been prepared for them, which they will occupy until their departure for Italy. The ex-royal family is expected to arrive here to-morrow. They will be met at the railway station by King Luis and his Ministers.

FLORENCE, February 13.—The municipality of Turin have sent telegraphic dispatches to ex-King Amadeus, welcoming him home.

BERLIN, February 13.—The patience and courage displayed by Amadeus while on the throne is universally praised.

France Will Recognize the Spanish Republic.

PARIS, February 13.—President Thiers will recognize the Spanish Republic as soon as he is officially notified of its establishment.

The Bien Public says it sincerely wishes the new Republic well, and counsels those who have charge of it to beware of cosmopolitanism and foreign interference.

Excitement in Portugal.

LISBON, February 13.—There is much excitement and uneasiness here over the events in Spain, and public funds are lower.

LISBON, February 13.—The Portuguese government has been warned that a revolutionary party is at work with a view to start a Republican movement in this country.

Impending Italian Ministerial Crisis.

ROME, February 13.—A Ministerial crisis is impending here.

Pope Pius Gives Audience to American Officers.

ROME, February 13.—The Pope yesterday gave audience to several officers of the United States Navy, who are now in Rome. During the conversation His Holiness asked how he would be received in America. The officers replied that the people of that country would regard his taking up his residence among them as a great honor.

Another Instalment of War Indemnity Paid Over.

PARIS, February 13.—The payment of the second fifty million instalment of the fourth milliard of war indemnity was completed on the 8th inst.

The *Avenir National* is informed that the French Government will publish Mr. Parkman, U. S. Emigration Agent, from lecturing in Belfort.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 13.—The steamers India and Moselle have arrived out.

The United States steamer Richmond has arrived in the Tagus.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 13, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛@93⅜, and for account 93⅜@93⅝. American securities—5-20s of 1862, 92¾@93; 1865-5s, 93¼@93¾; 10-40s, new 89⅜@90; Erie Railway 57. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £53,000. There is a firmness at the Stock Exchange on government securities to ½ per cent. lower than the bank rate.

FRANKFORT, February 13.—The United States bonds, 5-20s of 62, 93¼.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 55 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9½d.; Orleans 10@10¼d. Sales 10,000 bales; of which 6,000 bales were for American on speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅝d to March 9½d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 10s 5d@10s 6d. Flour 25s@26s 6d. Red winter wheat 10s 5d@10s 6d. Beef 80s. Cheese 72s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 36s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 13.—Petroleum 48¾ francs.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Chicago, Continental and Baltimore Road—Name Changed—Election of Directors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Jan., Friday, February 13, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Continental and Baltimore Railroad Company, held here to-day, the name of said company was changed to the Chicago and Atlantic Company. At a meeting of the stockholders the following named gentlemen were elected Directors: Geo. J. Rippus, Jno. Roche, John Renower, Huntingdon; Judge D. Studebacker, Adams county; John Studebacker and D. Daniel D. Daily, Wells county; Isaac B. Himer, Wabash county; Dr. G. A. Darr, Marshall county; Wm. Elmendorf, Stark county; John G. Earl, Lake county; Jno. F. Coit, and George A. Schofield, Chicago, and J. C. Fawcett, Pittsburgh. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Geo. J. Rippus was elected President; Hon. L. P. Milligan, Secretary and Attorney of the Board, and William Ewing, Treasurer. The stock was generally represented. A fine spirit was manifested, and determination to push the work to completion at an early day. It is expected that the whole line will soon be put under contract.

Removal Lease of the Northern Central by the Pennsylvania Central.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—It is stated here to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have leased the entire line of the Northern Central Railroad, and will take possession on the 1st of July. The lessee of the lease are to pay the stockholders small receive eight per cent. on their stock.

Another New Railroad Organized.

VINCENNES, IND., February 13.—A new railroad, an important railroad enterprise, was inaugurated here to-day, resulting in the organization of the Vincennes, Petersburg and Owensboro Railroad Company for the construction of a road connecting with the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railway from Vincennes to Owensboro, and there connecting with the Air Line Road now building from Louisville to Nashville, and filling up the link in the Air Line Road which will extend from Chicago to Nashville, establishing a direct communication between Chicago and the Middle Southern States. It will penetrate the coal fields of Pike county, and the most extensive in the State and furnish coal in endless quantity at very low rates. The officers of the company are: A. L. Wilson, President; John Law, Vice President; L. Noble, Secretary, and H. A. Foulkes, Treasurer.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—River twenty-five feet and falling. Departed—Gladiator, Memphis; Mole Moore, New Orleans; Andes, Wheeling; E. H. Durfee, Pittsburgh. Departed—Charmer, Pomeroy; Jennie Rogers, Parker, Kanawha; Jas. Howard, St. Louis. The Cincinnati Gazette reports twenty feet in the channel at Cincinnati, and rising very fast on the lower. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 47 at dark.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 13.—River falling, with ten feet six inches in the canal and eight feet in the chute. Cloudy and damp. Business good. Arrived—Thos. Sherlock and Henry Probasco, Cincinnati. Departed—Thos. Sherlock, Falls, and J. Scott McDonald, with 225,000 bushels of coal, New Orleans. Overnight the Sherlock will take out the hull of the old Sherlock loaded with hay. The Board of Underwriters have advanced fifty per cent. on all cargoes and all steamers towing barges except regular towboats and except in low water when barges are used for lightening.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 13.—Arrived—Alice, Memphis; Mohawk, St. Louis; Fannie Lewis, St. Louis. Departed—Alice, St. Louis. The river has risen twenty-eight inches. Clear. Mercury 34.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Arrived—City of Alton and Andes, New Orleans. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Memphis Packet, Memphis. Red river. River falling slowly. Cloudy and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 12.—Cloudy and light fall of snow to-day. Heavy rising rapidly. Arrived—Anna and Glencoe, Cincinnati. Departed—Charles Dodmann, Cincinnati.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Cattle—Receipts 1,850 head, with fair proportion of good qualities; market more active and prices steady; sales fair, 1,100@5 steers at $4 50@5 50; good to choice $5 40@6 05, outside price for lots averaging 1,44 lbs; stockers active and firmer, good selling at $4 00@4 25; shipments 800 head. Hogs—Receipts 4,000 head; market active, firm and higher; shippers the principal buyers; fair to choice selling at $4 50@4 60; extra $4 62½@4 75; bulk of sales $4 50; shipments 6,000 head.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Cattle dull and declined 50c; very best grades scarce; ordinary raised first quality 4½@4½c; bidding of good fair quality 3¾@4c; receipts 1,257 head; sold 1,264 head. Hogs—Heavy receipts and moderate demand; prices lower; sales at 6¼@6½c; receipts 12,331 head. Sheep in limited demand at unchanged prices; sales at 4½@4¾c; receipts 1,841 head.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Miss Mitchell will have her farewell benefit, when she will appear in that touching domestic drama, "Little Barefoot." The house should be crowded.

Academy of Music.

Martino, the illusionist, is performing to full houses nightly. This evening the principal prizes will be a sofa bedstead and fifteen dollars in cash. Matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Aims's American Theater.

The Matthews Family and the Gregory and D'Alaite troupes continue to delight very large audiences to-day and to-night. An excellent programme is announced for to-night.

Tyndale's Varieties Theater.

The new drama, "Before and After the War," is given nightly, and, in conjunction with the other attractions, gives every satisfaction to the patrons.

Masonic Hall.

The original Tom Thumbs, together with Mrs. Thumb, Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren, will hold levees at Masonic Hall this afternoon and evening.

Not Reliable.

There was a man named Moses Myer before the Mayor yesterday morning on a charge of larceny. Detective Scott had been notified on the previous evening by H. Brown, of Diamond alley, Second street, that Meyer, who had been employed at the store, had carried away with him a trunk full of clothing. Meyer was found at the Monongahela Hotel, and the trunk and contents were found at the American Hotel, Fourth ward. Defendant was committed, in default of bail, for trial at court.

The Young Folks' Fair

at A. H. Miller's Parlor, No. 91 Fifth avenue, is largely attended each evening. Those who delight in tripping the light fantastic toe can find no better opportunity of enjoying themselves in the manner than at the Young Folks' Fair. The music furnished is excellent, and no disturbances occur to mar the pleasure of those who attend.

CITY MATTERS.

The First Ward Case.

Last night the investigation of the alleged frauds in the election for Councilman in the First ward was continued before the committee. Mr. Reep was placed on the stand again, and questioned as to the names, residence and qualifications of a large number of persons who had voted at the election. There were the usual ties between counsel, and the witness, which relieved the charmed gravel frequently into use. The investigation was continued until 10 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until next Monday evening.

Women on the Offensive.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, Lieut. Sol. Coulson and officer Paisley found a man named Hutchins lying near the Union Depot with a severely cut head. He was brought to the station house and had his wounds dressed by the city physician Dr. McCoy. Subsequently the officers arrested Hutchins's wife, Alice Davis and Emma Butler, at the house No. 423 Liberty street, on suspicion of having committed the offense. They were locked up for the night, and yesterday had a hearing before the Mayor, when they were sentenced to terms of thirty days each at the Workhouse.

The Pittsburgh Book and News Company.

The very extensive and rapidly increasing business of the Pittsburgh Book and News Company has necessitated the leasing of more commodious quarters than those now occupied by them. These the company have found in one of the houses of the late George Wood, Wood street. The company have secured the splendid iron front warehouse, No. 143 Wood street, which has been fitted up in the most elegant and convenient manner for the business of the company. The first floor of the building will be devoted exclusively to the stock department, where will be kept constantly on hand a choice selection of the publications of the day, together with all the standard works of home and foreign authors. The basement will be devoted to the storage and sale of inks, slates, inkstands and such articles. A portion of the floor will also be used as packing rooms for the city and country trade. Under the management of Messrs. W. A. and W. H. Globenfelder, the Pittsburgh Book and News Company has speedily stepped into the front ranks of prosperity, and is now transacting a very extensive business, supplying a large number of men and giving the most unbounded satisfaction. The company will occupy the new house, No. 143 Wood street, about the first of March, and that the change will greatly increase their now extensive business is very evident.

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

The Meeting at Beaver Falls.

A public meeting was held at Beaver Falls, on Wednesday evening, and resolutions were adopted, condemning the employment of "Coolie" laborers at the cutlery works at that place—because there is nothing in their nature that fits them to be brought under the influences of our people; because the mode of life forbid competition by our mechanics; and because the agents of the Harmony Society made purchases of cheap labor employed there, who purchased property in Beaver Falls, which promises have been violated in the agreement. These forced cheap laborers. The resolutions also regret the loss which has been sustained by the Harmonites, but suggest that a much more speedy mode of relief would be found in discharging the coolies and employing native mechanics.

A committee of nine citizens was appointed to select a delegation of one hundred or more residents of Beaver Falls, to go to Harmonie and join the Economy Society, and to present to them the grievances of the people growing out of the employment of the objectionable foreigners. Another meeting will be held, at the same place, on Tuesday evening next.

AN EQUITY CASE.

John Alexander vs. Carrier Brothers.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Mr. John Alexander, of Philadelphia, filed a bill in equity, to restrain Messrs. Carrier Brothers, of this city, from levying upon and selling a large quantity of timber in Jefferson county, Pa. The plaintiff sets forth that he is the owner of a large tract of timber land in Jefferson county; that the defendants agreed to cut the timber and manufacture it into first class saw mill, select the poorest of the timber, leaving it lying where it fell, and give to the plaintiff thirty-six per cent. of the proceeds, retaining sixty-four per cent. for themselves; that it was also agreed that plaintiff should have the privilege of purchasing all the lumber at eight dollars per thousand feet, if he so desired; that he did order a large quantity of it, but found it to be of such poor quality that he refused to receive it, telling them that he could not receive it at the price stated; that they subsequently rendered him a bill for one million one hundred and fifty-six thousand feet, which he refused to pay, whereupon they brought suit, obtained judgment, and about to levy on the lumber, amounting in value to about $25,000. It is further alleged that the defendants did not erect a first class saw mill, as stipulated in the contract, but a very inferior one, which accounts for the loss of much valuable timber, and also failed to use the best timber, and not the poorest, as agreed upon, and that when the mill broke down the defendants from selling the lumber, and to give such equitable relief in the premises as he may be entitled to. No answer has yet been filed to the bill.

THE SUFFRAGANS.

The Meeting at Maltby Hall—Lecture of Rev. Davidson—Remarks of Miss M. Hindman, &c.

There was a fair audience present in room in the Maltby building last night, on the occasion of the lecture by the Rev. Davidson before the Woman's Suffrage Association. Miss M. Hindman occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The speaker of the evening was introduced by the President of the meeting, and for over an hour spoke on the subject, "Three Things Woman Must Have." The three things were: first, education; second, the right to earn a living; and third and the same pay as men; and, third, the right of suffrage. The gentleman did not believe in Paddy being paid nine dollars a week for labor, while Bridget, who worked just as hard and as long longer hours, received but three dollars per week. The salaries of teachers were referred to, and the fact that female teachers received only half as much as male teachers, was held to be an outrage on the sex. Did they not perform the same duties, and had the same book-keeping? Let us have much education for the positions as men? Women should be admitted to all colleges, and to all fields open to man. If they wanted to be car conductors or engineers, let them be given opportunity. If lines of any profession, no hindrance should be placed in their way. Above all, women should have the ballot. The speaker believed that if they could, they should have the right of suffrage could not be told in days. He believed that if they could vote on the third Friday of March on Local Option they would answer "No License" for the ruin stares them in the face. Organization gave guarantees to the whole people "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and every citizen should not exercise even so just a right as to fight the demon intemperance at the ballot box. Woman were taxed—paid one-half of the taxes in the State, and if she paid taxes in the land, yet she was denied representation in the councils of the nation. Every right of man should be bound to obey.

The gentleman continued at length to urge the necessity of woman being granted the right of suffrage, and made quite an eloquent appeal in that behalf.

At the conclusion of his address, Rev. Davidson was by request invited to a seat.

Miss Matilda Hindman then addressed the audience and told some of her experiences at the Convention, and said that the meeting was just the necessary complimentary in her remarks on some of the members of the convention. The Allegheny county delegation was out in full, but some of the speakers there were drunkards, while others made speeches which were so absurd that the papers got up to publish them. In regard to the suffrage plank in the new Constitution, it would be delayed until after the people had a separate part of the work, but not a part and parcel of the new Constitution. The lady spoke eloquently for half an hour, and strongly urged upon her hearers the great necessity of using their most earnest endeavors to have the ballot extended to women.

Miss J. Hindman then stated that there were a number of tracts bearing on the woman suffrage at the Secretary's table, which would be disposed of at the conclusion of the meeting. She was also invited to write for the "Woman's Journal," after which the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Simon Schoenthall, of Uniontown, presented a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Marchand, of Greensburg. Meeting of creditors to be held at Uniontown.

John H. Bailey, Esq., assignee of Henry Koerner, of this county, bankrupt, asked leave to sell certain bonds and mortgages of said bankrupt at private sale. The same was granted.

The firm of Wilmarth & Hoyt, of Elk county, presented a petition asking that they might be adjudged bankrupts. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie, Pa.

On petition of the assignee of the estate of Geo. W. Morris, of this city, proceeded, order was made for the sale of certain machinery, tools, finished and unfinished springs, engine and other articles, belonging to said bankrupt.

Samuel McClymonde, of Butler county, presented a petition asking to be discharged from bankruptcy. An order was made for a final examination before Register Shafer.

The report of Register Shafer was presented, recommending the payment of counsel to the solicitor of Charles, Peebles and Maguire, petitioning creditors of Lapp & Herman, bankrupts, of this city, and the refunding to said creditors the sum deposited by them as security for costs. The report confirmed, and the assignee directed to pay said sums of money.

The firm of Douglass Brothers, of this county, presented a petition accompanied with a request of their creditors, asking for a revocation of the order of adjudication in bankruptcy, and discontinuance of the proceedings. Referred to Register Shafer to examine and report.

On motion of N. W. Shafer, Esq., James P. Coulter, Esq., of Mercer's Landing, was admitted specially as a member of the bar for the purposes of the case of McPherson Bros., being assignee of their estate.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Mary Ann Kenney vs. Barton Keeney, on trial before Judge Sterrett, the jury returned a verdict for defendants. The plaintiffs counsel moved for a new trial, giving among other reasons, that the defendant (Keeney) and his bookkeeper conversed with one or two of the jurors on the facts of the case, and before the case was determined.

The case of Richard Reaff vs. Catharine S. Reaff, action in divorce, was then taken up, and was not concluded at adjournment.

In the case of Fagan & Fisher vs. James Montague, a verdict was found for plaintiff for $67 29.

In the case of John M. McKee vs. Benjamin W. Morgan, being an action on an alleged breach of contract, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $5,500.

McLaughlin vs. Demorest. Action in ejectment for one hundred and ten acres of land in Robinson township. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

75. Seeger et al. vs. Coursin.
76. Same vs. Same vs. Greenley.
77. Wilson vs. Miller et al.
78. Thaw, Jr., vs. Hon. Wm. M. Barnes.
79. Fidelity Nat. Bank vs. Manns.
80. 1. S. Phillips vs. Reymer.
81. Hutchinson vs. Pittsburgh A. V. R. R. Co.
82. Littell & Mechlin vs. Manns & Co.
83. Hamilton vs. Hamilton & McCombs.
84. Cochrane vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive Works and Bir. Pas. R. R. Company.
85. Same vs. same.
86. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Mc——.
87. Same vs. same. [illegible]ssadt, et al.
88. Reaff vs. Reaff.
89. Furnace vs. Shannon.
90. Braun vs. Lee.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Catharine Keeling vs. Augustus Struck. Action in ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

A. Speer vs. John Speer's heirs. Action in ejectment for property in East Birmingham. Verdict for plaintiff for the undivided half of the property.

David Hutchinson vs. Pittsburgh Oil Works. Action on a due bill. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

167. Garvey vs. Giles et al.
168. Patterson, for use, vs. Penn Insurance Co.
169. Bratt vs. Riley.
170. Kirk vs. Snowden & Mason.
194. Maley vs. May & Phillips.
197. Allegheny City vs. Braun.
198. Purcell vs. Masters.
211. Cochran vs. Dumler.

THE STOVE INTERESTS.

Proceedings of the Convention Yesterday.

Reports of Committees on Equalizing Freight, on the Better Security of the Property of Patterns, and on Traveling Agents—A Scale of Prices Fixed—Final Adjournment.

The National Convention of Stove Manufacturers re-assembled yesterday morning in Library Hall.

The meeting was called to order at half past ten o'clock by the President, Mr. Perry, after which the roll was called by the Secretary. About eighty members answered to their names. The reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

The President—The reports of committees are now in order.

THE QUESTION OF THE SECURITY OF PROPERTY IN PATTERNS.

Mr. Pratt, of Boston, from the committee to whom was referred an act for the better security of property in patterns, submitted the following petition:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, and stove manufacturers doing business in the places opposite our respective names, do humbly petition for the passage of an act to protect property in accordance with the terms of the bill hereunto annexed, and entitled "an act for the better security of property in patterns."

Following is the act:

SECTION 1. Every person shall counterfeit or make a fac-similie of any metal casting by using such metal casting as a pattern in moulding, unless by the written consent of the owner or producer of the original pattern of which said casting was made, and any person who shall counterfeit or make a fac simile of any metal casting, either in whole or in part, by such means, without the knowledge and consent of the owner aforesaid, shall be liable to such producer or owner of the said original pattern in the amount of the ordinary wholesale profits upon the articles so produced, recoverable with costs by bill in equity, in any Circuit Court of the United States, which court may restrain by injunction, and may order that all counterfeit metal patterns and the metal products therefrom shall be delivered to the complainant or be destroyed by the Marshal, and may pass such further orders and decrees as may be meet in equity in the premises.

Provided, That this act shall not be construed to prevent the production of any article ordered or intended for the personal use of the party ordering or producing the same and not intended or exposed for sale as merchandise.

Mr. Pratt moved that the Convention instruct its officers to sign the petition as officers of the Association, and see that all the members present be requested to sign the petition. He said that the matter was brought before the Convention a year ago, and presumed that it would not create a discussion now.

Mr. Truslow inquired if the act would be presented to Congress at its present session.

Mr. Pratt replied that, as this was to be a short session, the act would not be delayed longer than next winter.

Mr. Truslow objected to the proviso in the act. He said that in the light of the intention it seems all right, but viewed in another light, that those who have patterns, and who are willing to loan them, it will be good possibly for a person to pile up a whole stove and sell the castings from the patterns in large quantities. A foundryman who intended to evade the law could prepare himself to furnish his dealers with stoves, which could be sold at less advance through the country, and to say to his dealers, "under the operation of the law we cannot furnish you, you cannot make goods in advance, we cannot expose them for sale, but if you do say on your part to your friends about here desire stoves of this pattern made, you find out how many of them they wish, then let us know, for we have a large number of patterns and can furnish them." The speaker thought that the proviso should be stricken out, and that the act as it is not necessary to act upon the subject now, as it will be ten months before Congress will assemble again, so that there is no necessity of calling the Economy meeting, in June, when the proviso can be reconsidered.

Mr. Sheppard was of the same opinion as the former speaker, and thought it would be advisable to have the act without the proviso. He said that one objection that would meet them in the start would be, that it is party living in St. Louis had a piece of machinery or a stove grate burnt out, and the manufacturer here in this city, the proviso of this kind these parties could not provide themselves without ser ous inconvenience. That is the objection that will meet them in all parts of the country when it is presented in Congress.

Mr. Pratt—The work of the committee is not yet completed.

Mr. Pratt moved that the report of the committee be received, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The report was received and adopted.

Resolved, That your committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The President announced the following named gentlemen as a committee to whom his report was referred: Messrs. Hunt, Herron, Clarke, Reed and Noble. The committee had not time to prepare a report to be presented before the Convention, but will be ready for publication in pamphlet form with the proceedings of the Convention.

ADDRESS OF MR. WARREN.

There being no other business to transact, Mr. Warren arose and made some remarks as follows:

It is with some diffidence I arise, Mr. President, to offer a few remarks in regard to the manufacturing of stoves and castings, or more properly, perhaps, some suggestions to encourage a freer exchange of opinions among founders as to the process of manufacturing. With all due deference to the gentlemen of this Convention, I must say, and I think that it will be generally acknowledged, that the proceedings of our previous meetings have been characterized more by the interest of the stove vender than the stove maker, and while we must acknowledge the great importance of the former, we should not, I think, lose sight entirely of the latter. In other associations, similar to this, as for instance that of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, all subjects that effect the manufacturer and their interests are freely discussed. New modes and inventions applicable to the better and cheaper production of goods are exchanged with a frankness and openess which I am sorry to say does not characterize a majority of our stove foundries. Papers are prepared and read at these meetings giving the views of the different manufacturers regarding their methods and improvements.

The subject of labor, also the moral condition of their employees are touched upon; datas are brought forward relative to said labor and improvements, and the result is that much information is imparted to the founder and machine shop men, which, if carefully digested and comparing subjects common to all, a feeling of harmony is engendered, and our craft which employs so much labor, consumes so much material and controls so much capital, would I think be raised to a higher position in the category of American industries, and rescued from her importance she deservedly ought to fill—but which she has not. Now I have been told by many, and my little improvement in the method of manufacturing should be kept a secret from the rest of the trade, a feeling of distrust, jealousy and suspicion has grown up between us, which has prevented that cordial interchange of opinions on subjects of mutual importance.

I have during the past two years visited many of the larger and more important stove works of the country, and here take pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy with which in almost ever; instance I was received, and I have found much to my surprise that very few foundrymen are up to the more important points, such as in melting the shape of the cupola and tuyere, the manner of charging, time of melting, mixtures of sands and facings, the use of iron and proper sizes and shapes and mode of constructing flasks, general management of men, prices for both piece and day work, percentage of castings produced from iron melted, cost per ton or pound for melting, moulding, cleaning, mounting, etc., wants of the trade, condition of the market, and one thousand and one things which to the uninitiated seem of little consequence, but which go to make up the general result, and, though many of them of minor importance, have a tendency to affect the balance sheet at the end of the year. I was much pleased at the provisions made at one or two of the stove works I visited, for the elevation of both the moral and hygienic condition of the men, and this matter, when properly considered, must impress upon every thinking employer, that it is to his interest duty to endeavor to improve the condition of his operatives, but that in doing so he insures to himself a better and more skilled class of workmen.

In this discussion of such subjects at our meetings, Mr. President, which I think will not only be of much service to us as manufacturers, but which will tend to produce that spirit of harmony and fellowship and to consummate the permanent establishment of an association, as Mr. Perry, our President, have devoted so much time and attention. In conclusion, Mr. President, I would move the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the interests of the trade would be promoted by a free interchange of facts and opinions on the subjects and modes of manufacturing, and that the President be requested to adopt such measures as will have such a result.

The resolution was ordered to be placed on file. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Truslow moved that the address of welcome delivered at the opening of the session by Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell, and the address of Mr. Warren just delivered, be published in the proceedings of the convention. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Truslow, of Millcreek, it was resolved that all resolutions adopted by the convention, and the reports of the various committees, be published immediately after the close of the session of the association.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the stove manufacturers of Pittsburgh for the cordial hospitality extended to the members of the association from a distance.

On motion of Mr. Clark the thanks of the convention were tendered to Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell, Secretary, and to the reporters of the press.

On motion of Mr. Hill, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. A. Bradley for the elegant entertainment given the members of the Convention at his residence on Wednesday evening.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls on June 18, 1873.

At five o'clock the members of the Convention placed themselves in the hands of the Pittsburgh entertainers, and went to the number of 300 to the manufacturing establishments. Most of the members left for their respective homes last evening.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—The Removal of the Fonitentiary—The Purchase of the Gas Works—The Butchers' Stalls in the Market to be Rented after April—Appointment of a Committee to Audit the Accounts of City Officers—Health Matters, &c.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at half past seven o'clock, by the President, James McHrier. Mr. Mackerron acted as clerk in the absence of Mr. Otto.

Mr. Megraw presented a petition for a sewer on Morgan street. Referred.

Mr. Riddle, a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Ohio street between Arch and Monmond and Arch streets. Mr. Huckestine, a petition for a sewer on the same street. Both petitions were referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Riddle also presented a memorial to the Legislature, prepared by the City Solicitor according to the instructions of Councils, asking the removal of the Western Penitentiary. The paper was adopted, and the clerk requested to forward it to the Legislature.

Mr. A. Patterson, a petition changing the name of Frazier's alley to Decatur street and Ward's alley to Graff street. Referred.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures for the month just closed, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$ 2,679 62
No. 2. Fire Department	1,476 46
No. 4. Fuel	237 69
No. 5. Streets	780 16
No. 6. Water Supply	39 36
No. 8. Police	3,514 38
No. 11. Water Works	18,726 66
No. 13. Gas	4,879 00
No. 16. Real Property	824 91
No. 17. Sanitary	38 30
Total	$35,878 81

The report was received and laid.

Mr. Riddle also read the appropriation ordinance, which was referred to the committee.

Mr. Megraw moved to amend the ordinance by striking out No. 1, a fund for the payment of Councilmen, as presented on the ordinance.

After a protracted discussion, the amendment was lost by a vote of 7 to 8. The ordinance was passed finally by a vote of 16 to 5.

Mr. Riddle also read the report of the Finance Committee. The report was accompanied with the draft of an act authorizing the City Councils to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $50,000 for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the water works, and also $30,000 for sewerage purposes. Also, an ordinance fixing the salary of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at $1,980 and the Assistant Engineer at $1,500.

The report was received and the draft of the acts adopted and the clerk instructed to forward them to the Legislature. The ordinance was passed finally.

THE STREETS.

Mr. Patterson presented the report of the Street Committee, which was accepted, together with the following ordinances: For grading and paving Laurel alley, from Penn avenue to the river, in the Sixth ward, and for the extension of Fremont street of its present width from its present terminus to Taggart street. Also for the extension of Anderson street, and to repairing streets, etc.

The report was received and the ordinance passed finally. The draft of the act was laid over.

Mr. Patterson also presented the report of viewers on the petition for the opening of Taylor street, an alley in McClintock's plan, Henderson street and Middle alley, in the Fifth ward, which was in the Engineer's office. He also presented the report of viewers on the opening of Brownmaker lane and Hopkins alley which were confirmed.

THE GAS WORKS.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on the purchase of the Gas Works, reported that the committee had submitted two propositions to the Gas company, neither of which were accepted. One was that the city will pay the company $500,000 for the works. The other was that the city will agree to the extension of their present charter for fifteen years, provided they furnish gas to the citizens at the rate of $1 60 per thousand, and to the city at the rate of seventy-five cents per thousand feet. As neither of the propositions were accepted, the committee reported a resolution authorizing the committee to appoint two citizens to serve as appraisers of the Gas Works. The Gas Company will appoint two appraisers, and these four will appoint one, who will appraise the works.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Smith also read the draft of an act authorizing the city, in case she should purchase the works, to issue bonds for their purchase. The draft was adopted and the clerk instructed to forward it to Harrisburg.

Mr. Heaggy presented a resolution that, owing to the sickness of Mr. Oakes, Mr. E. Y. White be elected clerk *pro tem.*

Mr. Heaggy presented the profile of grade for the proposed opening of Lincoln avenue, from Allegheny avenue to Fulton street. Also, the survey of that part of the Beaver road lying within the city limits. Adopted.

ORDINANCES FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND LIMB.

Mr. Scheper offered an ordinance requiring the Fort Wayne Railway Company to construct gates across Federal, Sandusky and Anderson streets at the intersection of their tracks, the gates to be so constructed that they can be raised or lowered, to prevent accidents. The ordinance requires the company to have the gates completed within sixty days after the passage of the ordinance, under a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for every day's neglect. The ordinance was passed finally. Not reported in C. C.

Also, a resolution instructing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance requiring the Fort Penn Railway Company to station a flagman at the Bridge street crossing. Eighth ward. Adopted.

Also, that the Controller shall furnish the chairmen of the several committees the state of their appropriations every month, and that the chairmen in addition to their usual monthly reports, shall report to Councils the amount of money to the credit of their respective committees. Adopted.

AUDITING THE ACCOUNTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

Mr. Schoyer also offered a resolution that a standing committee of nine be appointed to audit the books and papers of all the city officers. Adopted.

Mr. Lynch, Common Council, was now taken up, and all actions of that body were concurred in, after which the Select branch adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at half-past seven o'clock by the President. The roll was called and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Schmidt presented a petition for the widening, opening, grading and paving of certain streets on Spring Hill; also, that the act of Assembly relative to the widening, grading and paving of Troy Hill avenue be extended to these streets.

Mr. McNeil, resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg to vote against any and their influence against a bill before the Senate relative to measuring lumber in the Ohio river. Adopted.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. Walter, from the Committee on Health, presented the draft of an act of Assembly creating a Board of Health in the city, and describing its powers and duties. It provides for the appointment of one Councilman from each ward every year, who shall constitute a Board of Health in place of a Committee on Health. The draft was approved and ordered to be sent to the Legislature.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented a report, accompanied with an ordinance, granting permission to Wm. C. Shoenberger to erect a frame stable. The report was received and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Higby, from the Ordinance Committee, reported favorably toward authorizing the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose to elect the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The committee reported favorably toward fixing the bond of the Superintendent at $1,000. Also an ordinance requiring Bark Measurer at $1,000. Also an ordinance requiring the Controller to advertise for proposals for work within thirty days from the time of letting the contract. The report was received and ordinances passed finally.

THE LEASE OF BUTCHERS' STALLS.

Mr. Cooke, from the Market Committee, reported that the receipts from markets and weigh scales during the month of January were $2,129 44. The committee also reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st, That the room on the southeast corner of the market be fitted up for an office for the Clerk of Markets and Meat Inspector.

2. That the basement of the office be converted into a water closet, with necessary fixtures and attachments.

3. That the City Property Committee be instructed to prepare plans, and present them at next meeting of Councils, providing for the roofing and otherwise closing in of the inner square of the market building.

4. That the gas burners in the market be altered in their positions so as to serve their purpose better.

5. That the Mayor be instructed to enforce the law against loading at the corners of the market house.

As is well known, the leases of the stalls, stands and store rooms in the market building expire on the last of April next, and therefore the Committee had under consideration the question of again leasing said stalls, etc., and the rates of rent. After full discussion, it was concluded to again lease for ten years from the last day of April next, and the rates of rent increased.

The revenue to be derived from the proposed new schedule of rates is as follows:

Butcher stalls	$5,376 00
Store rooms	2,460 00
Garden stalls	5,741 25
Total	$14,497 25

An ordinance providing for the proposed change in the rates accompanies the report.

The amount realized from transient dealers last year was $5,574 83. If the amount realized the coming year equals this, and it will likely exceed it, the revenue under